

A NEW SPECIES OF *STACHYS* (LAMIACEAE) FROM THE SIERRA DE
MANANTLAN OF JALISCO, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Stachys manantlanensis* B.L. Turner, is described from Jalisco, México. It belongs to the *S. coccinea* Ort. complex, where it relates to the recently described *S. pacifica* B.L. Turner.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Stachys*, México

Hugh Iltis (WIS) has called to my attention a number of sheets of a species of *Stachys* from western Jalisco which he took to be a "new species"; at least he could not determine these from my recent account of the genus for México (Turner 1994b). In the preparation of my treatment I saw none of this material and agree with Hugh that the plants concerned belong to an undescribed taxon. I would have preferred to name the species for this perceptive worker, but Hugh modestly requested that I name the plant for the region to which it seems endemic, so much his dedication and fascination with this zeac garden, Sierra de Manantlán.

STACHYS MANANTLANENSIS B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO.

Jalisco: "cool valley at headwaters of Arroyo Las Joyas ... 6 km WSW of Rincón de Manantlán, 17 km SSW of El Chante", (19° 35' 15-45" N, 104° 15' 30-45" W), "badly burned-over dense stands of *Pinus oocarpa*, on upper slopes and ridges of Cerro La Piedra Bola," 2100-2200 m, 1 Jan 1984, *Hugh H. Iltis & Rafael Guzman M. 29063* (HOLOTYPE: WIS!; Isotype: TEX!).

Stachydi pacificae B.L. Turner similis sed differt plantis humilibus caulibus tenuibus 20-40 cm altis (vs. robustioribus caulibus crassioribus 40-150 cm altis) et stolones foliatis efferentibus (vs. rhizomata), calycibus eglandulosi-pubescentibus (vs. glandulosis), et corollis roseis vel lilacinis (vs. rubris vel coccineis).

Low mostly spindly herbs 20-40 cm high, erect at first but the lower laterals soon forming stoloniferous offshoots which root at the nodes. Midstems 1-2 mm across, sparsely to moderately pubescent with downcurved glandular hairs 0.1-0.6 mm long. Midstem leaves mostly 4-10 cm long, 1.5-4.0 cm wide; petioles 1.5-4.0 cm long; blades broadly ovate, 3-5 nervate from the base, sparsely pilose, the margins crenulodentate. Flowers arranged (2-)4-6 in the axils of the uppermost reduced

leaves, the peduncles mostly 1-4 mm long. Calyces 6-8 mm long; tubes 4-5 mm long, sparsely pilose; lobes lanceolate-aristate, 2-3 mm long, the upper lobes longer than the lower. Corollas 12-20 mm long, reportedly "brilliant magenta" (from the type); tubes 10-13 mm long, markedly annulate within ca. 2.5 mm from the base; upper lip ca. 4 mm long; lower lip 3-lobed, 5-8 mm long. Anthers purple, exserted from the throat for ca. 4 mm. Nutlets ovoid, somewhat 3-sided, ca. 2 mm long, 1.6-1.7 mm wide, at maturity the surfaces adorned with wart-like excrescences.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED (all at WIS!): MEXICO. Jalisco: top of Sierra de Manantlán, 1.0-1.5 km SE of Estación Biológica along road to Los Cumbres, 1970-2000 m, 8 Mar 1987, *Iltis et al.* 29354; about Las Joyas Biological Station, 1900-1950 m, 12 Jun 1994, *Iltis* 31124; 2-4 km WNW Estación Biológica Las Joyas, 1900-1950 m, 21 Dec 1984, *Judziwicz & Cochrane* 4754; 10 km SW of Aulán, 1800 m, 13 Jul 1992, *Leinberger* 61; El Zarzamoro, Las Joyas, Aulán, 1940 m, 25 Aug 1985, *Vázquez* 3535; 0.6 km by main lumber road N of Cerro El Almeal, 2140 m, 19 Mar 1989, *Wetter et al.* 1088.

Because of its large, bright magenta to lilac corollas, this taxon will not key in my recent treatment of the Mexican species of *Stachys*. If the corolla of *S. manantlanensis* is assumed to be "orangish-red to red" then it will key to *S. pacifica* B.L. Turner to which it seems most closely related. According to label data on the type, and on *Vázquez* 3535, cited above, the color of its corollas are described as "bright magenta" and "lilas" respectively. The remaining sheets lack information relating to corolla color, but these appear in the dried state to have been pink or deep pink. Regardless, with its large annulate corollas *S. manantlanensis* appears to belong to the *S. coccinea* Ort. complex (*sensu* Turner 1994a). Among this group it would appear to relate closest to *S. pacifica* B.L. Turner, distinguished from the latter by its semi-prostrate spindly habit (20-40 cm high, vs. 40-150 cm high), stoloniferous stems (vs. rhizomatous stems), and eglandular-pubescent calyces (vs. glandular calyces); otherwise the two species are fairly similar.

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LITERATURE CITED

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